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COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

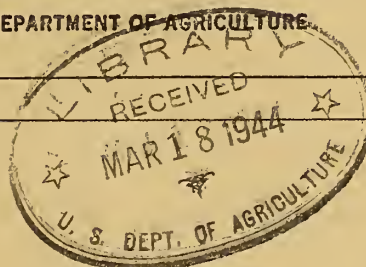
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Cotton Literature is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Items followed by (*) are not in the Library and have not been examined.

"Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications" (Miscellaneous Publication No. 337) is the authority for abbreviations used in Cotton Literature.

The Department can supply only its own publications; other items cited may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Photoprint or microfilm copies of any publication listed may be obtained from the Library. Order blanks giving prices and method of payment will be sent on request.

Ralph R. Shaw
Department Librarian

PRODUCTIONGenetics and Plant Breeding

805. Campos Góes, O. Cromosomios do genero *Gossypium*. 2. Algodoeiro Mocó. Brazil. Serviço Florestal. Arquivos Serviço Florestal 1(2): 5-8. Oct. 1941. 451 B733
Chromosomes of the genus *Gossypium*. 2. Mocó cotton.
806. Gavrilov, G. [Cotton breeding in the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 3, pp. 39-40. 1940. Libr. Cong.
In Russian.
"Early varieties were crossed with varieties possessed of other desirable qualities. In the F_1 only those plants equal or superior in earliness to the early parent were selected. In this way the variety C-925 was produced, which in 1938 yielded 32 c. per ha. as compared with 20 c. from the standard variety 1306. This new variety and C-2186 from the same cross, have also excelled the existing varieties in spinning tests, the results of which are recorded." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 304. Oct. 1, 1941.
807. Kulebjaev, V. [New coarse linted forms of cotton] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 6, pp. 46-48. 1939. Libr. Cong.
In Russian.
"With the object of producing large balled cottons yielding coarse lint but capable of being used as a wool substitute, crosses were made between Egyptian cottons (*Gossypium barbadense*) and perennial Peruvian cottons (*G. peruvianum*), which were induced to flower by treatment with a 10 hour day. The F_1 plants behaved as perennials, giving seed only when grown under curtailed illumination. The F_2 generation segregated into annuals and perennials and showed great variations in fertility, lint length and other characters... Some of the hybrids have bolls weighing 5-7 gm. and their lint is considered quite suitable for mixing with wool." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 306. Oct. 1, 1941.
808. Ramiah, K., and Nath, B. Note on a new gene affecting leaf shape in Asiatic cottons. Current Sci. [India] 10(11): 490-491. Nov. 1941. 475 Sci23

See also Item no. 820.

Agronomy

809. Agricultural college announces definite benefits from green-manure. Organic matter plowed under produces nitrogen, increases [cotton] yields and improves soil. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(5): 4. Mar. 1942. 72.8 C8295
Report of tests conducted by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

810. Andrews, W. B. More nitrogen recommended in cotton fertilizer, whether applied before planting or used as side-dressing. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Miss. Farm Res. 5(2): 8. Feb. 1942. 100 M69Li
Cotton fertilizer recommendations for Mississippi for 1942.
811. Burnett, Claron. Seed treatment prevents cotton crop losses. Farmer-Stockman 55(5): 111. Mar. 1, 1942. 6 Ok45
A brief discussion of the subject. Includes instructions for treating cottonseed.
812. Cotton productivity in the state of São Paulo.* São Paulo Chamber Com. Bul. 24. 1939.
"The article refers to experiments with selected U4 cottons from South Africa which gave greatly increased yields in comparison with the types of Upland generally grown in the State of São Paulo. The opinion is given that these types of U4 are likely to solve the problem of poor productivity in certain districts where the Express-Texas varieties have been previously grown." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 12(1): 58. Jan. 1, 1942.
813. Cottonseed meal good fertilizer. Experiments show profitable results over score of years. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 6. Mar. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Experiments at the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station are reported.
814. Foster, W. S. New acala cotton for valley. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(4): 44. Apr. 1942. 6 T311
A new strain of Acala called 1517, developed by G. W. Strohman, is briefly described.
815. Gattenberger, P. [Replace the cotton variety 1306 by better varieties] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 11/12, pp. 29-32. 1939. Libr. Cong.
In Russian.
"The variety 1306 is the earliest cotton grown and has enabled cotton cultivation to be extended northwards as far as latitude 50° N. Its lint, however, is exceedingly short, in poor years not exceeding 25 mm. In 1937 and 1938 certain new varieties have been released which are about equal to 1306 in earliness but distinctly superior in lint quality, size of boll and many other features, including yield. The history of the variety 1306 and a number of variants of it is outlined, and there follow descriptions of the new improved varieties referred to." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 305. Oct. 1, 1941.
816. Hyderabad cotton. Research and results on Gaorani 6. Textile Weekly 29(729): 202. Feb. 20, 1942. 304.8 T3127
The strain, Gaorani 6, was produced in 1934.

817. Indaburu, Clemente Yerovi. El problema algodonnero. Manabi, Ecuador (Province) Consorcio de Centros Agricolas. Boletín 3(25): 41-42. July 1941. 9.5 M31
The cotton problem.
818. Inozemtsev, A. [Long stapled varieties of Egyptian cotton in the Azerbaijan S. S. R.] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 9, pp. 28-33. 1939. Libr. Cong.
In Russian.
"New varieties of Egyptian cotton distinguished by greater earliness, productivity and length of lint have been produced. The best are D-96 and 3408-1, which are 22-23 days earlier than the variety hitherto grown and have a lint length of 46-48 mm. They exceed the previous variety by 45-52 % in yield of seed cotton and by 18-27 % in lint yield; 89-91 % of their yield is collected before the frosts." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 305. Oct. 1, 1941.
819. Ivanova-Aleksandrovskaja, Z. V. Effect of chlorpicrine on the germination capacity of cotton seeds. Akademiia Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk Im. V. I. Lenina. Doklady no. 11, pp. 24-26. 1941. 20 Akl
Bibliography, p. 26.
In Russian.
820. Kulebjaev, V. [New varieties of Soviet long linted cotton in Turkmenistan] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 11-12, pp. 34-44. 1940. Libr. Cong.
In Russian.
"From 1931-1939 the Turkmenistan Cotton and Lucerne Experiment Station has produced the following promising, relatively high yielding and high quality varieties of cotton of the Egyptian type with long lint: Nos. 2963 I, 348 II, 3169 I, 283 I2, 1076 I, 151-2 I, and 910 I. Particulars are given of their origin and their characteristics and performance in various trials and in spinning tests." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 304. Oct. 1, 1941.
821. O'Quinn, Julius M. Louisiana farmers treat cotton seed for disease control and larger yields. La. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 299, 7pp. Baton Rouge, 1942. 275.29 L930
A device for treating cottonseed with mercury dusts is described and illustrated.
822. Treat cotton for diseases. Twenty years of experiments indicate rot and leaf spot may be controlled by proper seed treatments. Ark. Farmer 44(3): 5. Mar. 1942. 6 Ar42
Experiments at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station show that Ceresan treated seed may be expected to produce, on the average, yield increases of 8 to 15 per cent in seed cotton.
823. Tsinda, K. [The Egyptian cotton variety 213] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 3, pp. 35-37. 1940. Libr Cong.
In Russian.

"The variety was produced in 1931 by individual plant selection from the variety Janovic. It is 7-8 days earlier than Maraad and yields 44 % more cotton before the onset of the frosts than Pima and Maraad; this is a great advantage since such cotton is of a higher quality than that produced later. Its average yield of seed cotton in the six years 1934-39 was 16.4 % higher than that of Maarad in tests on collective farms, the difference in seed cotton varying from 0.5 to 14 c. per ha. and in lint from 0.3 to 5.6 c. per ha. In two cases its yields have been the same as Maarad but it was never inferior. The variety is distinguished by bolls above the average size, equal to or somewhat larger than Maarad, many having 4 locks and occasionally 5. The ginning percentage was 29-31 as against 29-30 % in Maarad." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 304-305. Oct. 1, 1941.

824. Tsvinskii, V. I. The requirement of the cotton plant for nitrogen and phosphorus during various periods of its development.* Sbornik Rabot po Biol. i Fiziol. Khlopchatnika, pp. 65-86. 1939: Khim. Referat Zhur. no. 1, p. 76. 1940.

"Addn. of fertilizers in several portions was investigated in vegetation expts. on light-gray soils with commercial long-fiber cotton variety 8517. During the period between shooting and budding of the plant, an abundant supply of P is essential; in the period beginning with budding of the plants N is important. Heavy fertilization with P before planting and N fertilization at the beginning of budding produced an excellent development, rapid growth of the plants and a large crop. - W. R. H." - Chem. Abs. 36(4): 1133. Feb. 20, 1942.

825. Vásconez, César Herrera, and Lozano H., Porfirio. Informe presentado al Ministerio de agricultura... en relación con el problema algodonero en Manabí. Manabí, Ecuador (Province) Consorcio de Centros Agrícolas. Boletín 3(27-28): 38-49. Sept.-Oct. 1941. 9.5 M31
Report on cotton problems in Manabí.

826. Volk, N. J. Relation of exchangeable potassium in Alabama soils to needs of the cotton crop. Amer. Soc. Agron. Jour. 34(2): 188-198. Feb. 1942. 4 Am34P
Literature cited, p. 198.

Report of a study "to determine whether any relation exists between exchangeable potassium in Alabama soils and the response of cotton to potash fertilization."

See also Items nos. 806, 832, 895, 974, 994, 1021, 1030, 1031, 1035, 1036, 1039.

Diseases

827. Fahmi, T. [A technical method of selection in cotton for immunity against wilt*] Egypt. Agr. Rev. 19(1): 6-17. Jan.-Mar. 1941. 24 Eg94
In Arabic

* Not examined.

"The author describes a method adopted for breeding immune strains which combine high yield and better qualities." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 12(1): 59. Jan. 1, 1942.

828. Milanez, F. R., and Joffily, J. Estudo sobre a fusariose do algodoeiro. *Rodriguesia* [Rio de Janeiro] 5(14): 325-352. Sept.-Dec. 1941. 442.8 R61

References, pp. 349-352.

English summary, pp. 347-348.

Study of Fusarium wilt of cotton.

829. Miller, Paul R., and Weindling, Richard. A survey of cotton seedling diseases in 1941 and the fungi associated with them. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Plant Indus. Plant Dis. Rptr. 25(14): 378-380. Aug. 1, 1941. 1.9 P69P

830. Ray, W. W., and McLaughlin, J. H. Isolation and infection tests with seed- and soil-borne cotton pathogens. *Phytopathology* 32(3): 233-238. Mar. 1942. 464.8 P56

Literature cited, p. 238.

831. Stern Sobre, J. Mancha angular de la hoja. Pudrición de las cápsulas y gomosis. *Café de el Salvador* 12(133): 13-14. Jan. 1942. 68.28 Cl12

Angular leaf spot of cotton. Control suggestions are given.

832. Veli-Zade, I. [New wilt resistant lines of Upland] *Sovetskii Khlopok* no. 4, pp. 39-40. 1940. Libr. Cong.

In Russian.

"Selections combining resistance to *Verticillium* wilt with high lint length and ginning percentage have been obtained. Line 01363 also has lint of exceptional strength and has beaten the best Upland varieties in yield of lint. Line 01367 was selected from variety 114, from which it differs in lint length (32.2 mm. against 29.4 mm.), larger bolls and 28 % better survival on wilt infected soil. Even those plants that contract the malady do so only at the end of the growing season and not at the period of major attack." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11(4): 307-308. Oct. 1, 1941.

See also Item no. 1030.

Insects

833. Cotton insect control studied at Houston meeting February 13. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(5): 7, 15. Feb. 28, 1942. 304.8 C822

Report of the joint meeting of the Southwestern Conference for Cotton Insect Control and the Insect Control Section of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Houston, February 13, 1942. Resolutions adopted at the meeting are given.

834. Dubose, Gerald. We worked together to control the insects. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(6): 15. Mar. 14, 1942. 304.8 C822

Brief report of an insect control program carried out in Victoria County, Texas, in 1941.

835. Fox, Peter. Fighting cotton insects in West Texas. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(6): 9, 16. Mar. 14, 1942. 304.8 C822
836. Gerasimov, B. A., Vasil'evskii, A., and Zubov, M. "Sol'bar" cotton plant insecticide: application.* Khim. Referat. Zhur. v. 12, p. 66. 1939.
"Sol'bar," a mechanical mixture of barium sulphide and ground sulphur with admixtures of Ba sulphate and carbonate, gives a mixture of Ba polysulphides when dissolved. The solution is highly effective as a spray against mites and cotton plant pests." - Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 18(2): 109. Dec. 1941.
837. Hixson, Ephriam. The host relation of the cotton flea hopper. Iowa State Col. Jour. Sci. 16(1): 66-68. Oct. 1941. 470 Io9
Abstract of doctoral thesis.
838. Insect control program to be instituted now. Active southwide cooperation to reduce losses by 50 percent. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(12): 1. Mar. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Activities of the National Cotton Council of America in planning for a southwide cotton insect control program, are noted.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(25): 7. Mar. 21, 1942.
839. Koo, M. Studies on Pyrausta nubilalis Hübner attacking the cotton plant.* Yamanashi Agr. Expt. Sta., Kofu, 82 pp. 1940.
In Japanese.
Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent. 30(1, ser. A): 15-16. Jan. 1942.
840. [Lyle, Clay] Weevil control by poisoning in daytime pushed. Advantages demonstrated by experiments of entomologists. Cotton Trade Jour. 22 (11): 5. Mar. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(24): 6. Mar. 14, 1942.
841. Miles, A. L. How McLennan county met the threat. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(5): 5-6. Feb. 28, 1942. 304.8 C822
Report of an insect control program carried out in McLennan County, Texas in 1941. The report was presented at the joint meeting of the Southwestern Conference for Cotton Insect Control and the Insect Control Section of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, in Houston, February 13, 1942.
842. Patterson, J. C. Big profits from co-operative insect control. Farm and Ranch 61(3): 13. Mar. 1942. 6 T31
Brief report of an insect control demonstration on the Neale farms, Waco, Texas. Increases in yield from control of the bollworm are noted.
843. Sauer, H. F. G. Pulverizações dos algodoeiros contra o curuquerê. O Biologico [São Paulo] 7(12): 335-339. Dec. 1941. 442.8 B529
Dusting of cotton for control of the leafworm.

* Not examined.

844. [Siddall, Cameron] Approved insect controls will cut damage in half. Cotton Digest 14(22): 7. Feb. 23, 1942. 286.82 C822
The author states that at least 50 percent of the annual loss to cotton farmers resulting from insect damage could be avoided if effective control measures were applied.
845. Smith, Gordon L. California cotton insects. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 660, 50pp. Berkeley, 1942. 100 C12S
A list of the insects is given with descriptions and control suggestions.
846. Tenhet, J. N. The sand wireworm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Leaflet 212, 8 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 1 Ag64L
"The sand wireworm (Horistonotus uhlerii Horn) is a serious pest of corn, cotton, cowpeas, and other crops in certain areas of the coastal plain of South Carolina, and also, at times, in parts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina." Farm practices that will reduce losses from the wireworm are given.
847. Texas gulf sulphur company. Agricultural department, comp. Cotton insect control with sulphur dusts. 34 pp. Houston, Tex. [1941] 423 T31
A compilation of extracts from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture.
848. Why cut cotton and tobacco? South. Planter 103(3): 10. Mar. 1942. 6 So89
An editorial urging an increase in the Department of Agriculture's appropriation for cotton insect investigations.
Similar editorial in Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(4): 7. Apr. 1942.

Farm Engineering

849. [Smith, H. P., and Killough, D. T.] Cotton picking machines. Science (n.s.) 95(2465): 10. Mar. 27, 1942. 470 Sci2
Brief report of statement made before the Houston meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
The answer to the problem of machine harvesting "lies partly in patiently trying to make the machine better adapted to its difficult crop, partly in trying to breed cotton varieties that will be less difficult for the machine to handle."
Also noted in Sci. News Letter 41(13): 204. Mar. 28, 1942.

Farm Management

850. Algunos cálculos sobre costo de producción de algodón. Manabi, Ecuador (Province) Consorcio de Centros Agrícolas. Boletín 3(25): 37-39. July 1941. 9.5 M31
Some calculations on the cost of production of cotton.

851. Brooks, Overton. 1942 cotton-crop insurance program. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 88(48): 1955. Mar. 7, 1942. 148.2 R24
Includes a table showing participation of Louisiana farmers in the cotton-crop insurance program.
852. Cotton insurance too new for many farmers. Tex. Farming and Citric. 19 (9): 16. Mar. 1942. 80 T31
Reasons why comparatively few farmers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas applied for crop insurance, are noted.
853. [Journal of commerce] Cost of production of cotton computed. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14786): 16. Mar. 18, 1942. 286.8 J82
Report of survey which shows that the net per acre return to Georgia producers will be between \$15 and \$16 this season if the farm price of cotton is around 18 cents.
854. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Cash farm income and government payments in 1941 estimated at 11,771 million dollars. 44 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942.
Includes the following tables: Cotton lint and cottonseed: cash income, by states, calendar years 1939-41, p. 14; Cotton lint and cottonseed: sales, price, and cash income, by states, calendar years 1939-40, pp. 35-36.

See also Items nos. 1010, 1021, 1035.

Farm Social Problems

855. McWilliams, Carey. California pastoral. Antioch Rev. 2(1): 103-121. Spring 1942. 280.8 An82
An account of the farm labor situation in the California cotton industry based on information from the La Follette Committee hearings held in San Francisco, December 6, 1939.
856. U. S. Congress. House. Select committee investigating national defense migration. National defense migration. Hearings... Seventy-seventh Congress, first session pursuant to H. Res. 113, a resolution to inquire into the interstate migration of citizens, emphasizing the present and potential consequences of the migration caused by the national defense program. Pt. 23, St. Louis hearings. pp. 8695-9410. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.
Partial contents: Testimony of Thad Snow, Charleston, Mo., cotton planter regarding cotton production in Missouri and sources of migratory labor in southeastern Missouri, pp. 9143-9172; Farm labor and tenancy in southeast Missouri, by E. J. Holcomb, G. M. Murray, J. C. Folsom, and H. A. Turner, pp. 9302-9347.
857. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on education and labor. Violations of free speech and rights of labor. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on education and labor, United States Senate, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session pursuant to S. Res. 266 (74th Congress) a resolution to investigate violations of the right of free speech and assembly and interference with the right of labor to organize and

bargain collectively. Part 72, supplementary exhibits, pp. 26423-26746. Washington; U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941. 283 Un312V

Partial contents: Exhibits and correspondence regarding the 1933, 1938 and 1939 cotton strikes, pp. 26505-26584; Economic data relating to cotton acreage in Arizona, pp. 26584-26586.

Cooperation in Production (One-Variety Communities)

858. One-variety cotton communities make progress in marketing. Progress for 1942 is similar to that of 1941. Analysis of sales indicate high per bale profits over gin-run prices. Mid.-So. Cotton News 2(5): 1. Mar. 1942. 72.8 C8295

859. Willis, J. W. One-variety cotton improvement. Miss. State Col. Ext. Serv. Ext. Bul. 123, 28 pp. [State College, 1941] 275.29 M68
Traces the development of one-variety improvement work in Mississippi.

See also Items nos. 1031, 1033.

PREPARATION

Ginning

860. Covington, Tom. The modern gin guards cotton quality. Arcadian Grower (Va.-N.C. ed.) 5(1-A): 6. Mar. 1942.
The author reports briefly on progress in the ginning industry of North Carolina and says "this 'new era' of better ginning traces to the cotton improvement programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Extension Service of State College in which unbiased government classing service, as well as appraisal of ginning and other factors influencing grade and staple, have been of immense value to producers, ginnerers, and everybody concerned."
861. Gerdes, Francis L. Cotton ginning improvements in 1941. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(6): 5, 14. Mar. 1942. 304.8 C824
Brief report of new gin installations in the United States is given. Includes a table showing the number of cotton gins in the United States equipped with driers, 1935-41.
Also in Cotton Digest 14(23): 4. Mar. 7, 1942.
862. Paulson, W. E. Cost and profit of ginning cotton in Texas. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 606, 103 pp. College Station, 1942. 100 T31S
863. Saving cotton growers \$15,000,000 a year. Mo. Ruralist 83(5): 6. Feb. 28, 1942. 6 M8891
Work of the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory is described.
864. [Texas cooperative ginnerers association] Seed shortage cited by Texas ginnerers. Cotton Digest 14(24): 8. Mar. 14, 1942. 286.82 C622
Brief report of annual convention held recently in Dallas, Texas.

Resolutions adopted by the association are noted.

Also reported in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(6): 15. Mar. 14, 1942; Tex. Coop. News 22(3): 1-2. Mar. 15, 1942.

See also Items nos. 984, 1031, 1039.

Baling

865. Gary, Hugh L. Proud of its product the Delta identifies its valuable cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 14. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Discusses the bale identification program of the Delta Council.

MARKETING

Demand and Competition

866. Association of cotton textile merchants of New York. Ten years of cotton textiles - 1932 to 1942. 5 pp., processed. New York, 1942. 304.9 As7T
The report is signed: W. Ray Bell, president.
Includes a table showing spindles in place, spindle operation, and cloth production, exports and imports for the years 1932-1941.
867. Cotton bale openings higher in January. Canad. Textile Jour. 59(5): 61. Feb. 27, 1942. 304.8 C16
Includes a table showing cotton consumption in Canada, by months, 1937-1941.
868. Cottonised fibres. Gt. Brit. Imp. Inst. Bul. 39(4): 370-372. Oct.-Dec. 1941. 26 G79
A brief account is given of early attempts to convert flax into a fiber resembling cotton which could be spun on cotton machinery.
869. Farm bureau opposes cut in cotton tariff. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Off. News Letter 21(4): 3. Feb. 24, 1942. 280.83 1m3W
A reduction of the 7¢ per pound duty on long staple cotton is being considered in connection with the negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty with Peru.
870. 'Free China' manufactures spindles for first time in history of land. China Weekly Rev. 97(1): 20-22. June 7, 1941. Libr. State Dept.
The manufacture of spindles and textile machinery in free China offers a solution to the problem of clothing the Chinese now and in the post-war years.
871. Good neighbor ad absurdum. Nation's Business 30(3): 11. Mar. 1942. 286.8 N212
An editorial explaining why southern farmers object to a provision in the reciprocal trade agreement which would permit importation, duty free, of the entire Peruvian cotton crop of long staple cotton.
872. Lancashire cotton goods in vigorous demand. Georgetown, British Guiana.

Chamber Com. Com. Rev. 24(12): 217-218. Dec. 1941. 287 G29

A discussion of the present situation in the Lancashire cotton industry.

873. Linville, Francis A. Latin American aspects of post-war agricultural readjustments. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(1): 42-51. Feb. 1942. 280.8 J822

The author concludes that the restoration and expansion of pre-war markets for the surplus crops, cotton, wheat and coffee, is much to be desired. "But powerful forces are at work tending to prevent this development, and only by keeping our goal clearly in mind and constantly striving to attain it can the people of this hemisphere prevent agriculture from suffering from extremely painful readjustments during the decade or so following the present war."

874. Low cotton ceiling held pay rise bar. Mill representatives state it impossible to meet union demands. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14786): 1, 13. Mar. 18, 1942. 286.8 J82

The Textile Workers Union of America have asked for a 10 cents an hour increase in wages.

Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 95(2981): 14-15. Mar. 21, 1942.

875. Mills in British India to work longer. Financ. News 9(44): 14. Nov. 8, 1941. 286.8 F496

"The Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, U. P., Delhi and C. P. Governments by the issue of special notifications have increased the maximum working hours from 54 to 60 per week. This should mean increased consumption of raw cotton and production of textiles throughout India." - Entire item.

Also noted in Cotton [Manchester] 47(2297): 5. Feb. 14, 1942.

876. [Murchison, C. T.] Dr. Murchison addresses the cotton council. Fibre and Fabric 95(2980): 10. Mar. 14, 1942. 304.8 F44

Address before a special meeting of the Cotton Consumption Council, held in New Orleans, March 10, 1942.

The speaker said allocation by the government of cotton textiles for consumer purposes may be resorted to in order to achieve an equitable distribution of civilian necessities.

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(24): 5. Mar. 14, 1942; Textile Bul. 62(2): 24. Mar. 15, 1942.

877. Myers, Robert J., and Clark, Odus C. Effects of a minimum wage in the cotton garment industry, 1939-41. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 54(2): 318-337. Feb. 1942. 158.6 B87M

878. [New York Cotton exchange service] American cotton consumed by United States tyre and automobile industries. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2296): 6. Feb. 7, 1942. 304.8 C826

Discusses briefly the possible effect on cotton consumption of the action of OPA in restricting tire sales and banning sales of new cars. Approximately 925,000 bales were used by the two industries in 1941. Consumption in 1942 is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 bales.

879. Perú. Cámara algodonera. La proxima cosecha de algodón y el desarrollo del cultivo de lino. Algodón 2(16): 180-190. Jan. 1942. 286.82 AL3
The next cotton season and flax cultivation. Discusses the outlook for flax in relation to cotton.
880. A production problem for army and civilian needs. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(13): 9-10, 43. Mar. 26, 1942. 304.8 W88
Difficulties of mills in supplying the yardage needed by the army and the civilian population are discussed. It is suggested that production could be increased by an important amount by changing certain cotton fabric specifications.
881. [Slater, W. H.] The trend of events. Progress in general and on textile lines. Textile Weekly 28(717): 668-670. Nov. 28, 1941. 304.8 T3127
Address before the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Mill Managers' Association, November 4, 1941.
A discussion of developments in the Lancashire cotton industry with special reference to control measures, technical processes and possible future developments in spinning and manufacturing machinery.
882. Treaty hit. Cotton men condemn Peru tariff reduction. Ariz. Farmer 21(5): 15. Feb. 28, 1942. 6 Ar44
The text of a resolution adopted by the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation opposing a 50 % reduction in tariffs and elimination of quotas on Peruvian cotton 1 1/2 inches and longer, is noted.
883. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture] Cotton use drops in Axis countries. Department of agriculture estimates enemy consumption at 3 to 4 pounds per capita in year. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14775): 9. Mar. 5, 1942. 286.8 J82
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 2. Mar. 14, 1942.
884. [U. S. Office for emergency management. War production board. Division of industry operation] WPB textile machinery replacement policies. Textile Age 6(3): 8, 12. Mar. 1942. 304.8 T3132
An announcement stating that "by the middle of this year the big producers of the American textile machinery industry will be devoting about 40 to 50 % of their capacity to military ordnance work. The other half of the industry's capacity...will be devoted to the production of parts for maintenance and repair of existing textile machinery, and the manufacture of new equipment for mills engaged in the production of goods required to clothe the armed forces and for essential civilian clothing."
885. Urge cotton mills to allocate cloth. Merchants propose over 50 p. c. of production go on priorities. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14781): 1, 13. Mar. 12, 1942. 286.8 J82
America's textile mills will be urged to allocate at least 50 per cent of their production to contracts that bear approved preference ratings, it was announced by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 5. Mar. 14, 1942.

886. U. S. will hold surplus Peru-Brazil cotton. Negotiations under way for holding cotton for war duration. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 1. Mar. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 "In the present reported plan an agreement with Peru and Brazil would bind those countries to adopt a controlled production program similar to base acreage allotment and production program in this country."
 Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14782): 13. Mar. 13, 1942; Cotton Digest 14(25): 4-5. Mar. 21, 1942.
887. Use of American cotton. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2297): 1. Feb. 14, 1942. 304.8 C826
 "In view of the necessity of safeguarding raw material supplies, particularly American cotton, and retaining reasonable balances, the Cotton Controller (Mr. Frank Platt) in a letter forwarded this week to spinners of American cotton requests that they will include a greater percentage of 'outside' growths in their mixings to replace actual American. It is only by consumers acceding to requests of this nature, the letter continues, that those 'restrictive orders,' which nobody desires, can be avoided. A greater use is suggested of Indian, Brazilian and West African cotton of all types as far as is possible." - Entire item.
 Also noted in Textile Weekly 29(728): 177. Feb. 13, 1942.
888. War contracts in the textile industry. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56 (13): 36, 39, 41-42. Mar. 26, 1942. 304.8 W88
 Establishment of a central procurement agency to handle the textile requirements of the armed forces is urged in this editorial.
889. [Williamson, N. C.] Foreign cotton parley hits producers. Williamson says cotton farmers' income still below parity. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 1. Feb. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 The author states that long staple supplies in the United States are adequate and opposes raising of present import quotas or lowering tariff restrictions to permit larger imports of Peruvian cotton.
890. Wright, John W., and Taylor, Fred. Staple length of cotton consumed in the United States in relation to staple lengths produced. 41 pp. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural marketing administration, 1942.
 Includes tables showing production and consumption in the United States, by growth, staple length and geographic origin for the seasons 1939/40 and 1940/41.

See also Items nos. 901, 908, 964, 988, 1011, 1014, 1026, 1029.

Supply and Movement

891. [Butler, Eugene] U. S. faces keen rivalry for post-war exports. Cotton Digest 14(22): 5. Feb. 28, 1942. 286.82 C822
 Report of address before the Dallas Agricultural Club.
 "Unless some post-war agreement between the two countries [Brazil

and the U. S.] can be consummated effecting a division of world markets, the U. S. will need to follow one or more of the following courses: lower the cost of production, improve the quality of the lint so that mills will be willing to pay more for U. S. cotton, or put into effect a subsidy on cotton exports."

892. Cotton. Business Conditions in Argentina no. 233, pp. 30-32. Jan. 1942. 255.1 T632B
The following tables are given: Cotton production, 1938-1941; Cotton production, by provinces and territories, 1941; Area sown to cotton, 1937-1942.
893. Cotton for war. Department of agriculture asks farmers to increase their plantings by 4,000,000 acres, to grow longer staple. Business Week no. 654, pp. 92-94. Mar. 14, 1942. 280.8 Sy8
"Last week Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard appealed to this nation's 2,500,000 cotton farmers to plant their full acreage allotment totaling 27,400,000 acres in 1942... If the yield maintains the 1936-1940 average of 235 lb. per planted acre, the program should result in a crop this year of about 13,500,000 bales."
894. Cotton growing. Austral. Sugar Jour. 33(11): 411-413. Feb. 12, 1942. 65.8 Au7
Government efforts to increase cotton production in Australia are noted.
895. Delta council for support of shift to longer staple. Believes enough seed available for staple production in Delta. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 8. Feb. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Increased production of upland cotton with staple length of 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 inches is needed because of the war emergency.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(22): 6. Feb. 28, 1942.
896. East Texas will increase tempo of cotton yield. Stress desirability of planting every acre to full capacity. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 1, 5. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
A report is given of a conference of Agricultural leaders held recently in the offices of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce. Recommendations adopted at the conference are given.
897. Fullest cotton acreage asked from Secretary. Council spokesmen request Wickard's help for production. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 1. Feb. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214
The Secretary of Agriculture was asked by representatives of the National Cotton Council to encourage growers to plant the fullest acreage possible under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in order to ensure adequate supplies of cotton for civilian and defense needs.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(22): 4-5. Feb. 28, 1942.
898. Glass, L. S. Economic conditions in Brazil in 1940. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 65(1976): 702-706. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.8 C16
A discussion of the cotton situation is included.

899. How much cotton shall I plant? Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(4): 7 . Apr. 1942. 6 T311

This editorial, commenting on the sentiment in the South in favor of planting the full national cotton acreage allotment says in part: "It is unfortunate that we can't have more cotton seed without increasing the already large supply of lint. We believe farmers should always bear in mind, however, that the lint produced on an average acre of cotton is worth about \$40 at present prices, while the marketed seed has a value of only \$8. The lint is the more important part of the crop, and in our desire to meet the demand for more oil, meal, and linters, we must consider the future position of the lint market... With consumption this season probably totaling 12 or 13 million bales, the carry-over on Aug. 1, 1942, will range between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bales. There is no shortage of lint cotton so long as we can look forward to a 10,000,000-bale carry-over."

900. [Johnston, Oscar] Foresees only light shift to long staples. Cotton Digest 14(25): 6. Mar. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822
The prospects for a larger increase in production of long staples in the Mississippi Delta is discussed.
901. [Johnston, Oscar] Johnston's letter clinches case for acreage increases. Cotton Digest 14(23): 5, 14. Mar. 7, 1942. 286.82 C822
The text of a letter addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture urging planting of the full acreage allotment permitted under the AAA, is given. Statistics presented in the letter indicate the likelihood of a shortage of lint cotton within the next year or so.
902. Jones, Phillip E., Mason, John E., and Elvove, Joseph T. New settlement problems in the northeastern Louisiana delta. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 335, 47 pp. [Baton Rouge] 1942. 100 L93
Cotton farming is the predominant enterprise in the area and new settlers have difficulty in securing adequate acreage allotments. Suggested revisions in the A. A. A. cotton program are included.
903. Lanham, W. B. Cotton and war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Mktg. Admin. Mktg. Activ. 5(3): 15-17. Mar. 1942. 1.942 A8M34
Statistics of the quality of cotton on hand in the United States, needed by the War Department in the first world war, were not available. Now, however, such information may be obtained from the cotton quality statistics collected since 1928 by the United States Department of Agriculture.
904. Leite de Almeida, José. Flutuação dos mercados algodoeiros internacionais. Seus reflexos para o Brasil. Ouro Branco 7(8): 10-12. Dec. 1941. 72.8 Ou7
Fluctuations in world cotton markets. Considerations for Brazil. Includes a table showing exports of cotton from Brazil for the years 1939-1941.
905. Liverpool cotton service. Cotton statistics. Liverpool Trade Rev. 40 (11): 138. Nov. 1941. 287 L753

The following tables are included: British Empire cotton crops (in 400 lb. bales) by countries, 1914-15, 1924-25, and 1929-30 to 1940-41; Indian crops and government forecasts, seasons 1935-36 to 1940-41.

906. [McLaurine, W. M.] Need irrigated staple cotton for insurance. McLaurine believes research may show ways to use it efficiently. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 1. Mar. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Western irrigated cotton, despite objectionable characteristics, offers a protection for the United States against shortages of staples now more popular.
907. [McLaurine, W. M.] Need irrigated staple cotton for insurance. McLaurine rectifies erroneous report of last week's statement. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(12): 1, 5. Mar. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
The statement appeared under the same title in the March 14, 1942 issue of the Cotton Trade Journal.
908. [Mehta, Sir Chunilal B.] India and the growing of long staple cotton. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2298): 6. Feb. 21, 1942. 304.8 C826
Extracts from a recent address before the Hargovandas Lakmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.
The author urged the Ahmedabad millowners to promote the growth of long staple cotton in India as present production is insufficient to meet mill requirements.
909. New York Cotton exchange. Supply and distribution of "free" cotton and of gov't. cotton. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Weekly Trade Rpt. no. 792, pp. 2-3. Mar. 23, 1942. 287 N488W
The following tables are included: Supply and distribution of all American cotton in United States, seasons 1933-34 to 1941-42; Supply and distribution of "free" American cotton in United States, seasons, 1933-34 to 1941-42; Supply and distribution of government-controlled American cotton in United States, seasons, 1933-34 to 1941-42.
910. Ousley, Clarence. Cotton for war. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(6): 10. Mar. 14, 1942. 304.8 C822
Planting of the full cotton acreage allotment is urged in this editorial.
911. Payment on cotton to Canada ended. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14783): 2. Mar. 14, 1942. 286.8 J82
"The rate of payment in connection with lint cotton for export to Canada has been reduced to zero, the Department of Agriculture announced today. The reason for the drop, the department said, is because of the withdrawal of Brazilian shipping from the Atlantic." - Entire item.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(25): 14. Mar. 21, 1942.
912. Peruvian cotton. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2298): 6. Feb. 21, 1942. 304.8 C826
A statistical table showing cotton shipments, by countries of destination, 1937-1941.

913. Port will regain position in cotton world with war's end. Port of Corpus Christi 11(2): 26-27. Jan. 1942.
A table showing cotton receipts by seasons, 1926-27 to 1939-40, is included.
914. Roggenbrod, Roland. Cotton producers of Brazil and of the United States should be working for greater cooperation. Restrictions according to economy of scarcity unadvisable. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 20, 21. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Suggestions for a joint cotton production program between the two countries are given.
915. Scarcity of freight. Financ. News 9(43): 14. Nov. 1, 1941. 286.8 F496
"It is understood that around 150,000 bales to 200,000 bales of Brazilian cotton bought by Canada have not yet been delivered out of total purchases between 350,000 bales to 400,000 bales. The reason assigned is lack of freight." - Entire item.
916. Sea Island cotton on the increase in southwest P. R. Puerto Rico. Univ. Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Puerto Rico Ext. News 6(1): 1. Nov. 1941. 275.29 P96P
The area planted to cotton increased from 896 cuerdas in 1940 to 1639 cuerdas in 1941.
917. Stacey, E. A. Arkansas agricultural council endeavors to increase long staple production. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 15. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
An increase in long staple production is needed to meet government demands for materials requiring cotton of a staple of 1 1/8 inches and longer and of a grade not below strict low middling.
918. [State-wide cotton committee of Texas] Texas cottonmen urged increased cotton plantings. State-wide cotton committee to conduct vigorous campaign. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(12): 5. Mar. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Brief report of meeting held in Dallas, March 13, 1942.
919. Todd, John A. Cotton statistics. Textile Mfr. 67(803): 367-368. Nov. 1941. 304.8 T3126
The following tables are included: Season's history of the American crop, 1934-35--1940-41; Empire cotton crops (in 400 lb. bales) seasons 1914-15, 1924-25, 1929-30--1940-41; Indian crop. Government forecasts (400 lb. bales) seasons, 1914-15--1940-41.
920. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing administration. Cotton: final grade and staple report as of March 20, 1942. 4 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942.
Tables showing the estimated grade and staple length of upland, sea island and American Egyptian cotton ginned in the United States, season 1941-42, are included.
Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14791): 8. Mar. 24, 1942.
921. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Congo cotton alleviates shortage in Spain. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off.

Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets, Feb. 1942, p. 31.

1.9 St2F

A table showing imports of cotton into Spain, by countries of origin, 1940 and 1941, is included.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 3. Mar. 14, 1942; Cotton Digest 14(24): 7. Mar. 14, 1942.

922. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Peru's 1942 cotton crop smaller than last year. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets, Feb. 1942, p. 30. 1.9 St2F

"The 1942 cotton crop in Peru was estimated by the Cotton Chamber in a preliminary report at 318,000 bales (of 478 pounds) against 340,000 bales in 1941. The reduction is attributed to both insect damage and the diversion of some 40,000 acres, or 10 percent of the cotton area, to the cultivation of other crops, largely flax."

923. Wickard calls for full cotton area. Urges planting of full allotment-- stresses need for medium, long staples. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191 (14776): 7. Mar. 6, 1942. 286.8 J82

The Secretary asked that as much of the acreage as possible be planted to medium and long staples in order to assure adequate supplies of the qualities needed to meet military requirements.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 1. Mar. 7, 1942. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(6): 5. Mar. 14, 1942.

See also Items nos. 857, 869, 871, 873, 886, 889, 890, 928, 964, 979, 984, 989, 993, 1010, 1011, 1026, 1031, 1036, 1039.

Prices

924. Egyptian cotton--list of government types for Egyptian cotton and official prices effective on and after 27th January, 1942. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2297): 5. Feb. 14, 1942. 304.8 C826

925. [New York cotton exchange] Show spread between mill, 10-spot cotton price. Daily News Rec. no. 27, p. 12. Feb. 2, 1942. 286.8 N48

A table showing the spread between the prices of even-running middling 15/16-inch cotton at Carolina mill points and of basis middling 15/16-inch cotton at the 10 southern spot markets during the period July 19, 1941-January 2, 1942, is given.

926. Revere, C. T. Cotton prices economically adequate now. Economist believes farm bloc without case except for labor wages. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(12): 3. Mar. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214

927. Tells how to figure spot cotton 10-mkt. average on holiday. Daily News Rec. no. 34, p. 1. Feb. 10, 1942. 286.8 N48

"In response to inquiries from cotton goods merchants as to what procedure they will follow in determining cotton goods ceilings on Friday in case insufficient spot cotton markets are open Thursday, Lincoln's Birthday, to permit a 10-market average, the OPA at a

special meeting today has decided that cloth prices on Friday will be fixed on the basis of a Thursday average if five or more spot markets are open Thursday. Otherwise, Wednesday's spot cotton average will be used for this purpose." - Entire item.

See also Items nos. 992, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1010, 1011.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

See Items nos. 993, 1033.

Marketing Services and Facilities

928. Cox, A. B. Relation of government loans to movements of cotton in trade channels. Tex. Business Rev. 16(1): 4-5. Feb. 1942. 280.8 T312
The relation of arbitrary loan premiums to commercial values and their effect on the flow of cotton into the market from different regions of the cotton belt, is discussed.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(23): 7. Mar. 7, 1942.
929. Gregg, Russell C. Memphis, for years the leading cotton market, now foremost one. More than 4,000,000 bales bought and sold in past season. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 9, 16. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
930. Memphis cotton exchange has had a steady growth in the past sixty-eight years. Ideally located in the mid-south close to mills and in the heart of the most fertile cotton section of the United States. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 10. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
The exchange was organized on December 2, 1873.
931. 1941 commodity cotton loans. Loans over South averaged about two bales per loan; co-ops handled 405,260 bales. Texas and Oklahoma made more than half. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(5): 1. Mar. 1942. 72.8 C8295
"Last year the CCC made 1,094,670 loans on 2,103,161 bales of 1941 crop cotton."
932. Small town agents fear new CCC cotton program. Natl. Underwriter 44 (52, pt. 1): 19. Dec. 26, 1940. 284.68 N21
Plan of the Commodity Credit Corporation to call for new bids for storage of loan cotton is noted. "The cotton is now largely held in small warehouses throughout the south and fire insurance is carried largely by agents in the small towns. They fear that if contracts for storage are let on a competitive basis, large port warehouses will underbid these inland warehouses and they will consequently lose the insurance."
933. Stacking machine for cotton bales. New system for stacking is speedier and cheaper. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 7. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
The machine is described.

934. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service] Cotton improvement groups application deadlines are set. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 7. Feb. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214

"Dates for filing applications by organized cotton improvement groups for free classification and market news service for the 1942 crop are August 1 and August 15."

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(22): 7. Feb. 28, 1942.

935. Warehousing the cotton crop for domestic needs. Combined storage facilities in Memphis could take care of 1,750,000 bales high density pressed cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 17, 23. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214

See also Item no. 1026.

Marketing Costs

936. Traffic rates on cotton up. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 5. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has released its decision in the I. & S. Docket 148, authorizing the railroads to increase their freight rates six per cent except that on agricultural commodities, including cotton, the increase will be three per cent."

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(24): 5. Mar. 14, 1942.

See also Item no. 932.

Cooperation in Marketing

937. Cooperativa agrícola algodonera limitada de Santiago del Estero; su última memoria anual. Gaceta Algodonera 18(208): 17-19. May 31, 1941. 72.8 G11

To be continued.

The annual report of the Argentine Cotton Cooperative of Santiago del Estero.

938. Midsouth [cotton] growers assn. represents 50,000 members. Average annual turn over of 200,000 bales reported. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 22. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214

Brief account of the association is given.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

939. Champetier, Georges, and Foëx, Marc. Examen par diffraction de rayons X de cotons nitrés par l'acide nitrique en vapeurs. Paris. Académie des Sciences. Comptes Rendus 211(20): 468-470. Nov. 18, 1940. 505 P21

Bibliographical footnotes.

"The nitration of cotton by dry HNO_3 vapors at temps. of 35 to 55° and pressures of 35-70 mm. was followed by means of x-ray photographs.

Depending on the exptl. conditions nitrocelluloses contg. 6.3-13.9 % N were obtained. The characteristic pattern of cellulose becomes fainter and the pattern of trinitrocellulose stronger. Samples contg. 7.6-17.2 % N are mixts. of unnitrated cellulose with trinitrocellulose. - F. H. Rathmann." - Chem. Abs. 36(2): 653. Jan. 20, 1942.

940. Codish, Rajean M. Textile testing in war time. Pract. Home Econ. 20 (3): 90-92. Mar. 1942. 321.8 H752
Describes the services of the United States Testing Company, Inc.
941. Colotex, B, universal fibre stain.* Silk and Rayon v. 15, p. 722. 1941.
"Directions are given for testing with Colotex B, a universal indicator for textile fibres. Colour reactions with cotton, silk, wool, rayons, linen, hemp, jute, coconut, nylon, etc., and certain mixtures are described. - C." - Textile Inst. Jour. 33(1): A36. Jan. 1942.
942. Dunlap, G. H. Tests of cottons manufactured under different card speeds. Textile Bul. 62(2): 16-17, 57. Mar. 15, 1942. 304.8 So82
"The first report of a number of practical mill tests that are being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Dunlap. The research program is under the sponsorship of The Textile Foundation, Southern Textile Association, and The Arkwrights, and is aimed at improving plant operations in the cotton textile industry."
943. Fennell, F. L. The significance and utility of cuprammonium fluidity in textile bleaching. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 30(19): P481-P486. Sept. 15, 1941. 306.8 Am3
Address before the Rhode Island Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, May 23, 1941.
Data showing the effect of launderings on the strength and fluidity of sheetings are given to show how the fluidity of a material is of value in predicting its serviceability.
944. Goralnik, A. S. The removal of fat from cotton wool used for the cleaning of optical glasses.* Optiko-Mekhan. Prom. 8, no. 7, 14-15; Chem. Zentr. 1939, I., 2037.
"The best results in the removal of fatty and waxy substances from cotton wool or wadding were obtained by extn. with a mixt. of alc. and CCl_4 . CHCl_3 dissolves waxy substances best but, because of its poisonous nature, it is less suitable for tech. use. CHCl_3 alone is not as good a solvent as CHCl_3 and alc. Benzine dissolves less non-fatty material than alc.; its solvent power depends on its content of cyclic compds. Benzine is not suitable for the extn. of large amts. of wadding. For analytical purposes ether is the best solvent. - W. A. Moore" - Chem. Abs. 34(21): 7614. Nov. 10, 1940.
945. Hamburger, Walter J. Effect of yarn elongations on parachute fabric strength. Rayon Textile Monthly 23(3): 151-153. Mar. 1942. 304.8 R21
To be continued.

* Not examined.

946. Henze, Henry R., Allen, Bruce B., and Wyatt, B. Woodrow. Catalytic hydrogenation of cotton hull fiber. *Jour. Organic Chem.* 7(1): 48-55. Jan. 1942. 381 J827
References, pp. 54-55.
947. Lang, W. R. Waterproofed khaki cloth: testing.* *Textile J. Australia*, 1941, 16, 138-143, 177-179.
Abstract in *Brit. Cotton Indus. Res. Assoc. Sum. Cur. Lit.* 22(2): 39-40. Jan. 31, 1942.
948. Larose, P. The water absorption by towels. *Amer. Dyestuff Rptr.* 31(5): 105-108, 123-124. Mar. 2, 1942. 306.8 Am3
"This paper describes a method for measuring the water absorption by towels and towelling and gives the results obtained by this method for a number of commercial products. The work was undertaken for the Canadian Government Purchasing Standards Committee with the aim of finding a suitable method to differentiate good from bad towels as regards their water absorption and also as a co-operative effort for Subcommittee A-6, Committee D-13 of the A.S.T.M."
949. Lyons, W. James. Structure of cellulose as revealed by optical and x-ray methods. *Sci. Monthly* 54(3): 238-246. Mar. 1942. 470 Sci23
"Lecture presented in part before the annual meeting of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences on March 28, 1941."
Bibliographical footnotes.
"This discussion...is limited to those properties and structure which generally characterize cellulosic materials. The cotton fiber has been selected as a typical example of true cellulose for reference purposes, but some of the data which are cited have been obtained on other cellulosic fibers."
950. Mechanical and actual twist in warp yarn. *Cotton [Atlanta]* 106(3): 100. Mar. 1942. 304.8 C823
The percentage difference in mechanical and actual twist in 14s warp yarn is discussed in this letter to the editor.
951. Russell, W. Walker, and Hood, Leslie N., jr. Viscosity determination of cotton in dimethyl dibenzyl ammonium hydroxide. *Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Anal. ed.)* 14(3): 202-205. Mar. 1942. 381 J825A
Literature cited, p. 205.
952. Sullivan, R. R. A theoretical approach to the problem of yarn strength. *Jour. Appl. Phys.* 13(3): 157-167. Mar. 1942. 334.8 P563
Bibliographical footnotes.
"An idealized yarn composed of fibers with specified properties is treated analytically with the aim of determining the yarn strength at any degree of twist. The results are presented in the form of equations and curves which relate the yarn strength to the fiber properties and the degree of twist. Two cases are studied: (1) All fibers alike; (2) fiber properties variable from fiber to fiber. In the latter case the mathematical expectation of the yarn strength at any yarn cross section is obtained. It is found that the optimum

twist multiplier is largely determined by the fiber length, fiber fineness, and coefficient of friction, whereas the maximum yarn strength (corresponding to the optimum twist multiplier) is more strongly dependent upon the intrinsic fiber strength than upon the other fiber properties studied."

953. [U. S. Dept. of commerce. National bureau of standards] Recommended commercial standard for cotton and rayon velvet (jacquard and plain) as adopted at the general conference of Dec. 16, 1941. Rayon Textile Monthly 23(3): 134-135. Mar. 1942. 304.8 R21

"The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish on a national basis minimum specifications and methods of test for cotton and rayon velvet (jacquard and plain) for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users; to serve as an assurance and protection to purchasers; to promote fair competition among manufacturers; and to serve as a basis for certification of quality."

954. Why QM rejects cotton fabrics. Most common yarn faults and finishing defects which cause rejection by QM. Textile World 92(3): 73. Mar. 1942. 304.8 T315

See also Items nos. 806, 820, 1024, 1029.

Technology of Manufacture

955. Chatfield, James. Stepping up war production through efficient operation. Textile Age 6(3): 78, 80, 82-83. Mar. 1942. 304.8 T3132
Suggestions for increasing mill output are given.

956. Chisholm, Ralph L. Getting the most from winding. Canad. Textile Jour. 59(5): 42, 44, 52. Feb. 27, 1942. 304.8 C16
"Extracts from an address before the Textile Society of Canada, Western Division, at Welland, Ont., on January 31st, 1942."

957. Gill, John E. El método correcto de forrar cilindros. Textiles Panamericanos 2(2): 15-16, 19, 27, 31. Mar.-Apr. 1942.
The correct method of covering spinning rollers.

958. Increasing mule production. Textile Weekly 29(729): 207. Feb. 20, 1942. 304.8 T3127

"It is possible to obtain more production, to the extent of two hours per mule per week, by increasing the speed of that mule by only one second per draw or stretch." Suggestions for increasing mule speeds are given.

See also Items nos. 881, 1029.

Technology of Consumption

959. Cotton duck specifications and loom requirements. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(11): 11, 13, 30. Mar. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
Federal specifications for cotton duck are given.

960. Cotton tires new research object. State-wide cotton committee of Texas appoints committee for study. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(12): 4. Mar. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 "Research and investigation into the possibility of developing a suitable material that could be used for tires, preferably from cotton," is being undertaken.
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(25): 7. Mar. 21, 1942.
961. Fabric standardization of increasing importance. Pressure for large defense production and raw material shortages and changes have created radical trend toward standardization--Sure to effect plant operation and fabric demand after emergency. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(11): 7-8. Mar. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
962. Fabrics for military purposes. Two Navy woolens; gray constructions in use by mills making army cottons. Textile World 92(3): 74. Mar. 1942. 304.8 T315
 Specifications of the fabrics are given.
963. Garmendia, Juan Ortiz. Chile producirá algodón para sus hospitales. El Agricultura del Norte [Chile] 26(1): 11. Jan. 1942. 9.3 Sol4
 Chile produces cotton for its hospitals.
964. India starts large scale textile job. Plans altering specifications for army goods mass production. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 3. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 The new standardized textile program is expected to reduce India's surplus of short staple cotton.
965. Johnston, Oscar. Cotton's importance to the nation's armed forces has made Memphis a strategically important city. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 11. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 Uses of cotton by the armed forces of the United States are described.
966. [Kern, Cecil A.] Peruvian long-staple cotton held best for wool blending. Textile Bul. 62(1): 85. Mar. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82
 "This cotton, by virtue of its harsh character, long staple and excellent breaking strength, is better suited for blending with wool in the woolen and worsted industry, than any other cotton available today."
 Also noted in Daily News Rec. no. 37, p. 17. Feb. 13, 1942; Textile Age 6(3): 98. Mar. 1942.
967. [Knight, Henry G.] New method of making powder from lint seen. Promising material developed by New Orleans research laboratory. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 3. Mar. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 Extracts from statement before the House Appropriations Committee.
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(24): 14. Mar. 14, 1942.
968. Malpass, George N. When cotton was king. Amer. Jour. Pharm. 114(1): 24-30. Jan. 1942. 396.8 Am3
 A brief résumé is given of the history and development of the cotton industry. Uses of cotton in pharmaceutical practice are noted.

969. May use combed mercerized yarns for parachute cloth. Army experiments may place new burden on yarn spinners. Parachutes will be used to float supplies and materials--comparatively little combed yarn will be available for civilian lines. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14774): 11. Mar. 4, 1942. 286.8 J82
970. [Moles, H. S.] Cotton sacks use on farms advised. Open mesh sacks most desirable and prices reasonable. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 3. Mar. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
971. Rayon and cotton to dominate. Full-fashioned hosiery for 1942 to stress use of "right stockings for right time." Textile World 92(3): 78-79. Mar. 1942. 304.8 T315
An analysis of the 1942 outlook in women's full fashioned hosiery.
- See also Items nos. 807, 878, 880, 917, 943, 944, 948, 953, 1004, 1005, 1024, 1039.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

972. Brazil to supersede India. Financ. News 9(43): 14. Nov. 1, 1941. 286.8 F496
"Brazil is expected to supersede India as world's leading exporter of cotton linters. Sao Paulo's 1941 linters production is estimated at 68,000 tons (or 381,000 bales of 400 lbs. each), compared with 16,000 tons (or about 90,000 bales). Exports of linters during 1941 are estimated at 60,000 tons (or about 336,000 bales)." - Entire item.
973. Briggs, Hilton M. Fattening lambs on corn and cottonseed meal and on alfalfa and prairie hays. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. B-252, 14 pp. Stillwater, 1941. 100 Ok4
974. Coleman, Russell. Cottonseed meal more valuable for feed than as source of nitrogen. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Miss. Farm Res. 5(2): 1, 3. Feb. 1942. 100 M69M1
975. Cottonseed meal processing and marketing important to Memphis. Market's dominant position made it logical place for futures trading in contracts for cottonseed meal and soybean meal. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 24. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
"Memphis, with its seven active oil mills crushing approximately 225,000 tons of cottonseed annually is the most important crushing center, in the number of mills, investment and production of cottonseed products, not only in the United States but in the world and thereby occupies a dominant position in the industry."
976. Cottonseed oil discrimination scored by NCC. Johnston wires Wickard objecting to WPB conservation order. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 5. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Conservation order M-81 prohibits the use of tin cans for packaging filled milk. Cottonseed oil is used in the manufacture of the filled milk products Milnot and Carolene.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(25): 13. Mar. 21, 1942.

977. Gregory, T. H. By-products of cotton have become valuable as seeds made to yield both food and feed. Cottonseed men refining every useful asset from the plant. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 13. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
978. Meloy, G. S., Fuchs, V. R., and Viser, M. E. Terms used in the classification of linters, by the U. S. Board of cotton linters examiners. 10 pp. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural marketing administration, 1942.
 "This publication is a revision of and supersedes a similar one mimeographed in 1927."
979. Moloney, John F. Why not cotton? Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(5): 11, 18. Feb. 28, 1942. 304.8 C822
 Urges the planting of the full legal cotton acreage allotment in order to meet the increasing need for cottonseed oil, linters and feed products needed in the war effort.
980. Mosby, Arthur. How to grade cotton linters. Bedding Mfr. 42(2): 16-17. Mar. 1942. 309.8 B39
 "This article explains how various grades of linters are determined by classifiers licensed by the Department of Agriculture."
981. Piskur, M. M. Review of literature on fats, oils and soap for 1941--part 1. Oil & Soap 19(3): 45-53. Mar. 1942. 307.8 J82
 "Report of the American Oil Chemists' Society Committee for Review of Literature on Fats, Oils, and Soaps."
 Includes patents.
982. Podol'skaia, M., and Tobler, L. [The effect of gossypol on the color of refined cottonseed oil] Masloboino-Zhirovaia Promyshlennost' no. 4, pp. 5-7. 1940. 307.8 M37
 References, p. 7.
 In Russian.
 "To study the effect of increasing concn. of gossypol on the color of cottonseed oil refined by the alk. method, oil samples were treated with 0.4-2.5 % of red and thermally decompd. gossypol and then refined. The tentative tests showed that with increasing gossypol concn. the color of oil is greatly intensified, the effect of changed gossypol being greater. Similar color effect is produced on the resulting soapstock. - Chas. Blanc." - Chem. Abs. 35(3): 924. Feb. 10, 1941.
983. Powell, Edward L.; and Cameron, Frank K. Recovery of oil from whole cotton. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Indus. ed.) 34(3): 358-359. Mar. 1942. 381 J825
 Literature cited, p. 359.
 "The term 'whole cotton' connotes plants grown under forcing conditions of close planting and harvested by mowing the whole plant after it has attained a maximum content of oil and cellulose.
 "Objectionable coloring matter in the stems and cusps can be removed from whole cotton by aqueous solutions of sulfides or sulfites. After treatment with a sulfide, organic solvents recover the oil in a form

easily bleached by standard absorbents. A refined oil can be obtained from whole cotton which meets standard specifications and the requirements of the American market."

984. Roddy, Roy. Shortage of edible oils stirs cotton industry. American people must not feel lack of vital food oils and fats as long as they have gigantic cottonseed industry. Southwest. Banking Indus. 42(2): 19-20, 36-37. Feb. 1942. 284.8 So82

"Farmers should be permitted to expand acreage planted in cotton in order to meet the increasing need for cottonseed oil, cotton linters, and cottonseed feed products in war production. Control of supplies of lint should be exercised, not through the present limitations of acreage, but through control of the amount of lint cotton the ginner removes from the seed."

985. Spiegel & Peiffer. A graphic comparison of the price trends of tallow and cottonseed oil. 1p. New York [1941] 284.377 Sp4
Graph. Covers the period 1927-1941.

986. Three groups unite. Form coalition to meet oleo challenge. Dairy Rec. 42(39): 6. Feb. 25, 1942. 44.8 D148

Organization of the Emergency Dairy Defense Committee "to resist the encroachment of oleomargarine," is noted. "The committee represents a union of effort of the United Dairy Committee, the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, and the National Dairy Union."

987. Volkobrun, L. [Conditioning cottonseed] Masloboino-Zhirovaia Promshlennost' no. 5/6, pp. 64-65. 1940. 307.8 M37
In Russian.

"Conditioned cottonseed yields better, more uniform oil than seed varying widely in moisture content. A method is described for humidifying seed to 10-11 % moisture content. Moisture distribution measurements show considerable fluctuation, with 9 to 32 % of total moisture contained in the hulls and 68-91 % in the seed itself. - Julian F. Smith." - Chem. Abs. 35(19): 6823. Oct. 10, 1941.

See also Items nos. 854, 864, 899, 946, 990, 1007, 1008, 1024, 1030.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Legislation

988. Bill bars cheap cotton for army. Thomas says amendment would ban U. S. owned cotton use for army cloth needs. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14770): 1, 7. Feb. 27, 1942. 286.8 J82

The amendment to the war appropriations bill would prevent the government from allotting cotton to cotton mills for the manufacture of cloth for the army and would force the War Department to buy cotton supplies in the open market on a basis of competitive bidding.

989. Egypt--cotton acreage restricted. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2295): 1. Jan. 31, 1942. 304.8 C826

"Both Chambers of the Egyptian Legislature have finally approved a

bill restricting cotton acreage to 22 per cent. of the cultivated area in the Northern Delta and to 15 per cent. in the remainder of the country, instead of 27 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively as provided in earlier legislation. Cotton-growing is also prohibited in all basin land, while no land is to remain fallow this year. These measures are expected to make good the deficiency of cereals." - Entire item.

990. Hearings on oleo bills off for duration. Dairy Rec. 42(43): 8. Mar. 25, 1942. 44.8 D148

The Fulmer-Coolley oleomargarine retail tax bills were designed to repeal the special tax of \$48 a year on retailers of colored oleomargarine and a tax of \$6 per year on retailers of uncolored oleomargarine.

991. House adopts rider barring C.C.C. sales under farm parity. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14781): 1, 10. Mar. 12, 1942. 286.8 J82

As the agricultural appropriation bill now stands the Commodity Credit Corporation would be allowed to sell cotton at below parity provided the cotton was to be used for the new uses program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 5. Mar. 14, 1942.

992. Senate passes measure imposing full parity prices for C.C.C. sales. Believed House will pass bill but executive veto expected. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 1. Feb. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214

The legislation would prohibit sales of government stocks of farm products below a full parity price..

Regulation

993. British cotton controller announces handling plans. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14781): 10. Mar. 12, 1942. 286.8 J82

Details of the plan for cotton importation and distribution are given.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 6. Feb. 28, 1942.

994. Prevent cotton use of nitrate of soda. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14784): 12. Mar. 16, 1942. 286.8 J82

"Rationing of nitrate of soda, the most important fertilizer in southeastern cotton production, has become serious in this territory. Dealers must sign a paper saying that sales will not be made to farmers for use on cotton. Use is restricted to corn, oats and other food crops. Furthermore, dealers are receiving only 20 to 30 per cent allotments on their purchases." - Entire item.

995. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural conservation and adjustment administration. Agricultural adjustment agency. Agricultural conservation program. Subpart D--1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(48): 1825-1826. Mar. 11, 1942. 169 F31

ACP-1942-9.

996. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. 1942 cotton crop insurance contract regulations. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(45): 1729-1730. Mar. 6, 1942. 169 F31
An amendment to the regulations.
997. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 89--bed linens. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(52): 2107-2108. Mar. 17, 1942. 169 F31
998. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 2 to revised price schedule no. 89--bed linens. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(59): 2299-2300. Mar. 26, 1942. 169 F31
999. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Order no. 1 under revised schedule no. 89--bed linens. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(59): 2300. Mar. 26, 1942. 169 F31
Docket No. 3089-1-E.
1000. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 7, combed cotton yarns and the processing thereof. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(58): 2277-2278. Mar. 25, 1942. 169 F31
1001. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 33--carded cotton yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(48): 1837. Mar. 11, 1942. 169 F31
1002. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Textile fabrics: cotton, wool, silk, synthetics and admixtures. Temporary maximum price regulation no. 10--finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon and mixtures thereof. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(51): 2004-2006. Mar. 14, 1942. 169 F31
"The maximum price shall be the highest net price for finished piece goods of the same kind, type, quality, and finish which was, during the period between March 7, 1942 and March 11, 1942, inclusive, sold, contracted to be sold, delivered or transferred by the seller to a purchaser of the same general class."
1003. U. S. Office for emergency management. War production board. Cotton duck. General preference order M-91 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of cotton duck. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(43): 1671-1674. Mar. 4, 1942. 169 F31
1004. U. S. Office for emergency management. War production board. Cotton textile fabrics for use as agricultural bags. General preference order no. M-107. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(48): 1835-1836. Mar. 11, 1942. 169 F31

The order is designed to increase production of cotton bags for agricultural and chemical products.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(12): 5. Mar. 21, 1942.

1005. U. S. Office for emergency management. War production board. Cotton textile fabrics for use as agricultural bags. General preference order no. M-107. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(55): 2169. Mar. 20, 1942. 169 F31
Correction to the order.
1006. WPB moves to increase production of cotton bags. Feedstuffs 14(11): 1. Mar. 14, 1942. 286.81 F322
An explanation is given of General Preference Order No. M-107, issued March 10, 1942 by the War Production Board.

See also Items nos. 927, 1011.

Adjudication

1007. U. S. fights suit against McNutt oleo standard. Contend dairymen and consumers not adversely affected by ruling. Dairy Prod. 48(10): 12. Feb. 1942. 286.85 C43
Attorneys representing the Federal Security Administration have asked the federal district court, Kansas City, Missouri "to dismiss the actions brought by two dairy co-operatives and two dairy associations to have the McNutt oleomargarine standard set aside."
1008. Want to retain standards for oleomargarine. Cottonseed oil product object of attack by butter interests. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 1. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
A petition for review of the federal standards for oleomargarine, filed in the U. S. Circuit Court at Kansas City on February 23 by dairy associations, is noted.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(24): 13. Mar. 14, 1942.

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

1009. American cotton manufacturers association. Proceedings of the forty-fifth annual convention... Augusta, Ga., April 24, 25, 26, 1941. 164 pp. [Charlotte, N. C., 1942] 304.9 Am3
Partial contents: Report of secretary, pp. 20-64; Report of cotton committee, pp. 64-69; Report of traffic committee, pp. 74-86; By-laws, pp. 152-162.
1010. Barr, George W. Arizona agriculture 1942; supplies, prices and income. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 178, pp. 367-388. Tucson, Jan. 1942. 100 Ar4
Review of 1941. Cotton, pp. 374-379.
1011. Bombay cotton annual, 1938-39... compiled and published under the authority of the East Indian cotton association, ltd. 404 pp. Bombay [1939] 72.8 B63
Contains "statistical tables of crops, exports, imports, prices,

stocks, consumption, government notifications, etc. designed to meet the requirements of all who are interested in the production, distribution and consumption of Indian and foreign cottons, yarn and cloth."

1012. Cone export & commission co. Half century book, 1891-1941. 45 pp.
[Greensboro, N. C., 1941] 304 C75
The book is bound in denim and describes the development of the denim business and production of other textile fabrics.
1013. Cook, Everett R. Cotton research foundation work has improved the entire industry. When faced with competition from synthetic fibers latent qualities of cotton were brought to the fore. By-products also benefitted from experts' new suggestions. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 11. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Work of the foundation is described.
1014. [Cotton consumption council] Textile allocation seen as possibility. Murchison tells consumption council war order total is rising. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14780): 1, 12. Mar. 11, 1942. 286.8 J82
Report of meeting held in New Orleans, March 10, 1942.
Extracts from addresses of C. T. Murchison and C. K. Everett are included.
Also reported in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 1. Mar. 14, 1942.
1015. Cotton council ad drive aimed at post-war results. Appeal to rest on physical well-being and self-respect derived from use of easily washed, clean and durable cottons instead of emphasis on short-term stimulants as planned before U. S. entry into war. Daily News Rec. no. 23, pp. 1, 24. Feb. 28, 1942. 286.8 N48
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 1, 5. Mar. 7, 1942.
1016. Cotton reconditioning plants of Memphis salvage millions for farmers of Mid-South. Several large plants salvage millions from damaged cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 20. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
A list of cotton pickeries in Memphis is given.
1017. Crawford, Ben H. Engineering defense training for the textile industry. Cotton [Atlanta] 106(3): 57-59. Mar. 1942. 304.8 C823
The courses, approved and financed by the government, are being given at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
1018. Dunlap, G. H. The history of the textile industry in South Carolina. Textile Bul. 62(2): 30, 45, 48-49. Mar. 15, 1942. 304.8 So82
1019. Durham, Walter. Plant-to-prosper program strives to enable farmers to produce in businesslike manner. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 19, 22. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Aims of the program, sponsored by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, are stated.
1020. First statewide textile safety contest produces notable results. Textile Bul. 62(1): 22-23, 87-90. Mar. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82
The contest is sponsored by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers'

Association and the North Carolina Industrial Commission. Includes a table showing causes of accidents in the textile industry of North Carolina, 1939-40--1940-41.

1021. For cotton farmers only. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(4): 42. Apr. 1942.
6 T311
Discusses briefly varieties suitable for Texas, crop insurance and cottonseed treatment.
1022. Gorčakov, A. [The cotton research institutes in the third Five year plan] Sovetskii Khlopok no. 11/12, pp. 17-20. 1939. Libr. Cong.
In Russian.
"Certain criticisms of the work of the experiment stations in the past are offered with indications of many possible lines of improvement." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 11 (4): 308. Oct. 1, 1941.
1023. Gt. Brit. Spindles board. Accounts 1940-41. Accounts of the Spindles board for the period ended 13th March 1941 and 13th September 1941, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor general thereon. 10 pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1942. 304.9 G793A
1024. Hamor, William A. Industrial research in the United States during 1941. Chem. and Engin. News 20(1): 1-30, 41-44. Jan. 10, 1942. 381 J825N
Cotton technology, pp. 14-15; Cotton fabrics, pp. 24-25.
1025. Hickman, Francis G. Burma is key to Jap objectives. Cotton plant indigenous, valued from ancient times. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(9): 1, 5. Feb. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Includes a brief historical account of the cotton industry in Burma.
1026. Hutson, J. B. Cotton and the war. 14 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity credit corporation, 1942.
Address before the thirty-first annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association, Houston, Texas, March 27, 1942.
A review of cotton situation is given and results of the loan programs since 1933 are summarized. Tables showing the grade and staple of cotton for sale and the grade, staple length and approximate number of bales remaining in the 1941 cotton loan as of March 12, 1942, are appended.
1027. Johnson, Charles S. Statistical atlas of southern counties; listing and analysis of socio-economic indices of 1104 southern counties, by Charles S. Johnson and associates: Lewis W. Jones, Buford H. Junker [and others] 355 pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1941. 280.002 J632S
County and state reference lists, pp. 299-355.
1028. Loper, Ralph E. Principles of standard textile costing. Canad. Textile Jour. 59(5): 45-46, 49-51. Feb. 27, 1942. 304.8 C16
"Address delivered before the Textile Society of Canada, Eastern Division, at the Mount Royal Hotel, February 7th, 1942."

"Accurate, systematic knowledge of costs necessary to efficient production. Essentials of a good costing system are: simplicity and convenience, relative product costs, equitable distribution of overhead, direct application to sales period, proven accuracy, and convenient recheck."

1029. Mills, H. F., and King, W. Cotton manufacturing. 436 pp. Montreal, Dominion textile co., ltd., 1941. 304.M62

This volume "is a standard textbook for the four-year course on this subject sponsored by the company for its employees."

Contents: Raw cotton, pp. 1-12; Opening and picking, pp. 13-54; Carding, pp. 55-95; Combing, pp. 96-144; Drawing frame processes, pp. 145-168; Fly frame processes, pp. 169-211; Ring spinning processes, pp. 213-250; Principles of winding machines, pp. 251-266; Spooling and warping, pp. 267-291; Slashing, pp. 292-306; Cotton weaving, pp. 307-347; Cloth department, pp. 348-350; Analysis of fabrics, pp. 351-372; Textile weaves and design, pp. 373-412; Economics of cotton yarn and cloth manufacturing in Canada, pp. 413-429.

1030. Mississippi. Agricultural experiment station. Highlights of the work of the Mississippi Experiment station. Fifty-fourth annual report... for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. 58 pp. [State College, 1941] 100 M69

Partial contents: Stoneville and Delta Pine cottons (variety tests) pp. 6-7; Research on cotton tillage, root ecology, soil erosion, pp. 13-15; Cottonseed meal for pigs, p. 15; Cottonseed cake for calves, p. 16; Cottonseed protein for plastic molding, pp. 18-19; Cotton boll rots, seedling blight, p. 30; Cotton wilts receive study, p. 30; Cottonseed treatment pays, p. 30; Acid delinted seed, p. 30; Cotton investigations (variety tests) p. 38; Cotton tillage studies, p. 42.

1031. Mississippi. State college. Extension service. Annual report... 1940. Miss. State Col. Ext. Serv. Ext. Bul. 122, 92 pp. [State College, 1941] 275.29 M68

Partial contents: 91,939 farmers saved \$2,843, 453 in terracing, ginning and other improvements, pp. 10-11; Yield lint cotton, amount winter legumes planted and amount commercial fertilizer used in Mississippi--1930-1940; pp. 14-15; One-variety cotton communities add \$3,788,000 to farm income, pp. 16-17; Mississippi farmers expand export cotton program, pp. 18-19; More cooperative cotton gins are organized, pp. 19-20; Better handling of cotton advanced, p. 20.

1032. Oldham master cotton spinners' association limited. Report of the committee for year ended December 31st, 1941, together with lists of the committee and members. 107 pp. Oldham [1942] 72.9 O11

1033. One variety cotton deadline extended. Closing date for purchases advanced to April 30 by Agricultural department. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14780): 16. Mar. 11, 1942. 286.8 J82

"The closing date for the purchase of cotton under the one variety cotton improvement and marketing program has been extended from February 28 to April 30, 1942."

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(11): 3. Mar. 14, 1942; Cotton Digest 14(24): 6. Mar. 14, 1942.

1034. Pidgeon, Phil. Cotton causes \$250,000,000 to flow through city of Memphis annually. Cotton of paramount importance to the entire progress of Memphis. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(10): 9. Mar. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
1035. Puerto Rico. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year 1940-1941. 70 pp. Rio Piedras [1941] 100 P38A
Partial contents: Cotton growers on poor soils should economize in labor expenses, p. 23; Seed selection work with cotton, p. 50.
1036. [State-Wide cotton committee of Texas] Texas group study acreage situation. Cotton Digest 14(24): 4-5. Mar. 14, 1942. 286.82 C822
Report of meeting held in Dallas, March 13, 1942.
Effective means of encouraging the farmers to plant their full quotas and the problem of planting seed supplies were among topics discussed at the meeting.
1037. Strang, Peter. Cotton textile research seems to be awakening. Findings of 1920s not followed up. Suggestions on research for individual concerns and entire industry. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(12): 7-8. Mar. 19, 1942. 304.8 W88
To be continued.
This article tells why research has not produced extensive results for textiles in the past and shows what research, if properly organized, can accomplish for the textile industry.
Abstract in Textile World 92(3): 88. Mar. 1942; Textile Bul. 62 (2): 20, 53. Mar. 15, 1942; Textile Res. 12(5): 2-6. Mar. 1942; Rayon Textile Monthly 23(3): 164. Mar. 1942.
1038. U. S. A.--American-Egyptian cotton. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2296): 5. Feb. 7, 1942. 304.8 C826
A general account of the American-Egyptian cotton industry in the U. S. dealing with prices, exports, consumption and the situation during the present and first world war periods.
1039. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of information. More long-staple cotton necessary. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for Freedom Program. Background Inform. Ser. 6, 4 pp., processed. Washington, 1942.
Topics discussed include the following: Military uses of long-staple cotton; Acreage and yield; The long-staple seed supply; and Necessity for careful picking and ginning.